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FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1915.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

First printing of an original poem, written daily  
for The Washington Herald.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

### A GOOD NUMBER.

To "get one's Number"—that is fine.  
I am not sure just which is mine.  
But I shall strive whatever my fate  
Always to be "Compassion-8."

(Copyright, 1915.)

All things come to him who waits, declare those  
who have received the Plaza awards.

Still, the American people generally are pleased  
at the wedding of the big stick by the President.

Blond will tell. The young son of the Belgian  
king is a living proof of the truth of the old adage.

It is probable that the Kaiser will not again  
speak so lightly of that "contemptuous little  
army."

A bear has been seen in the vicinity of Rock-  
ville, Md. Anyway, that's better than seeing  
snakes.

"I have indulged in politics and I know lots  
of things I'll never need in heaven," said Secretary  
of State Bryan. Well, perhaps, he never will.

Up to date about all that has been disclosed is  
the fact that Theodore Roosevelt was a very close  
friend of William Barnes, Jr. as long as the com-  
bination was winning.

Three thousand little Philadelphia tots who  
had been starting on \$10,000 a year each, have  
had their allowance raised to \$15,000 per annum.  
It is to be hoped they now will be comfortably  
clothed and fed.

Beyond any question President Wilson believes  
his Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. John Skelton  
Williams, is right. And probably, even now,  
former President Taft believes Mr. Ballinger, who  
was his Secretary of the Interior, was right. But  
the better cost Mr. Taft dearly.

"Nowhere in the Bible is there any promise of  
reward for handsome physical appearance in the  
other world," said Secretary Bryan in an address  
to a church society. Nor, so far as we are in-  
formed, has the other world placed any premium  
on freckles, bald heads or pigeon toes.

The Hon. Jonathan Bourne and his business  
men in politics had better keep a close watch on  
the prosperity boom that has been sighted in the  
offing, lest the Democrats place their brand upon  
it in mid-life form. In November, after the voters  
sifted on the tattered coat, will not be at all par-  
ticular in inquiring who raised it.

Big Gen. George H. Harries, in resigning his  
position as head of the District National Guard,  
which he has so ably filled in the past seventeen  
years, shows the same lofty patriotism that ani-  
mated him in his long and honorable career when  
he says: "As a retired officer I shall, under law,  
be eligible for duty whenever called upon, and  
in such a contingency will endeavor to render  
such service as through many years past I have  
given with wholehearted sincerity and cheerfulness."

In view of the invitation extended to Billy  
Sunday by Washington pastors the following  
excerpt from an editorial in the Brooklyn Daily  
Eagle should be of interest:

The action of the Tompkins Avenue Con-  
gregational Church, in declining to take any part  
in bringing Billy Sunday to Brooklyn, and in its ob-  
jections to having him campaign here, cannot be  
a surprise. Six of the church officers were rep-  
resentative of the church, and they, all of them,  
without consultation among themselves, all of  
them reported adversely to any campaign by the  
revivalist here. Aside from the objections to the  
character of Sunday's preaching, which have been  
many times repeated, the action of the church was  
based upon the statement that the money which  
Sunday's campaign would cost "could be far bet-  
ter employed for the Kingdom of God if it were  
used in building up our weak churches and open-  
ing churches in new fields." That view will be  
shared by the members of many other congrega-  
tions than the one on Tompkins avenue.

President Wilson made an admirable speech to  
the members of the Associated Press in New York  
on Tuesday, and yet when he was very serious  
he was humorous, unconsciously without a doubt.  
Said he: "I do not want to walk around trouble.  
If any man wants a scrap that is an interesting  
scrap and worth while, I am his man. I warn  
him that he is not going to draw me into the  
scrap for his advertisement, but if he is looking  
for trouble that is the trouble of men in general  
and I can help a little, why then I am in for it."  
And in almost his next sentence the President ad-  
ded: "Don't you admire and don't you fear if  
you have to contest with him, the self-mastered  
man who watches you with calm eye and comes  
in only when you have carried the thing so far  
that you must be disposed? That is the man you  
must respect. That is the man you know has at  
the bottom much more fundamental and terrible  
courage than the irritable, fighting man." Of  
course President Wilson had no intention of  
handing that luxuriant bouquet to himself, but  
he did it, just the same.

## Pendulum Hits Brumbaugh.

It looks as though Gov. Brumbaugh, of Penn-  
sylvania, had taken himself out of the Presidential  
contest next year. When he was elected governor  
by one of those old-time Pennsylvania majorities  
in November, many Republicans began to con-  
sider him a likely man for President. The gov-  
nor-elect enjoyed his boom until he became gov-  
ernor in full possession of the powers and respon-  
sibilities of the office. His admirers insisted that  
he should be a governor of the most modern type  
and have a program. He must tell the legislature  
what to do, and see that it did it. That type of  
executive became popular a few years ago, but it  
has been overworked. It is not as popular as it  
was, either in Washington or throughout the  
country. The pendulum is swinging back to the  
old idea of representative government; that the  
legislative branch represents the people quite as  
much as the executive, and that the members of  
the legislature being elected by districts may have  
a better idea of the local demands of the people  
than the executive.

Abraham Lincoln held the old idea and very few  
veto messages have the name of Lincoln attached  
to them. More than that, Lincoln, when a mem-  
ber of Congress in 1848, expressed himself in favor  
of the old idea. He was speaking on the war with  
Mexico and some of the administration representa-  
tives declared that the President was as much the  
representative of the people as Congress. Lin-  
coln replied:

"In a certain sense, and to a certain extent, he  
is the representative of the people. He is elected  
by them as well as Congress is; but can he, in the  
nature of things, know the wants of the people as  
well as 300 other men coming from all the various  
localities of the nation? If so, where is the prop-  
erty of having a Congress? That the Constitu-  
tion gives the President a negative on legislation,  
all know; but that this negative should be so  
combined with platforms and other appliances as  
to enable him, and in fact almost compel him, to  
take the whole of legislation into his own hands,  
is what we object to, is what Gen. Taylor ob-  
jects to, and is what constitutes the broad dis-  
tinction between you and us. To this transfer  
legislation is clearly to take it from those who  
understand with minuteness the interests of the  
people, and give it to one who does not and can-  
not so well understand it. \* \* \* We and our can-  
didates are in favor of making Presidential elec-  
tions and the legislation of the country distinct  
matters; so that the people can elect whom they  
please without any hindrance, save only so much  
as may guard against infraction of the Constitu-  
tion, undue haste and want of consideration. The  
difference between us is as clear as noonday."

Notwithstanding that definition by Lincoln, a  
good many Republicans have become infatuated  
with the old Democratic idea that the executive  
is the best and safest representative of the people;  
and we have had Republican as well as Demo-  
cratic Presidents and governors who assumed  
that their duty was to not only recommend leg-  
islation, but by the use of patronage and other great  
powers of office, compel the legislative branch  
of the government to enact it. Gov. Brumbaugh  
was persuaded to adopt this notion regarding his  
powers and prerogatives as governor of Penn-  
sylvania. He made a legislative program and ad-  
vised it; promised the people that it would be  
carried out to the letter. But in his first contest  
with the legislature over the local option bill he  
has been beaten, and beaten by his own party in  
the House of Representatives. The Republicans in  
the legislature said the governor had been assuming  
to manage that body, but they would manage it them-  
selves.

It is a serious blow to the prestige of the Penn-  
sylvania governor, but he and his friends ought to  
have seen the pendulum swinging back to the  
Lincoln idea and away from the idea that leg-  
islatures are elected only to do the bidding of  
executives. The next President of the United  
States will most probably hold to the Lincoln idea  
and leave to Congress more of the lawmaking  
than it has enjoyed for the past two years.

## Demands by Minorities.

The prohibitionists are to make a demonstra-  
tion in Washington and demand, not request,  
the passage of a resolution to amend the Federal  
Constitution. The Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative  
agent of the Anti-Saloon League, is the authority  
for this statement. It was just twenty-one years  
ago when Gen. Cosey led an army of the unem-  
ployed to Washington to demand that Congress  
should provide employment for those who were  
idle. Gen. Cosey was denied admission to the  
Capitol grounds and a good many people were  
hurt in the contest between "the army" and the  
police. Some of Gen. Cosey's sympathizers called  
for an investigation, but Congress refused to in-  
vestigate the invasion of a mob. The Capitol  
grounds are under the direct control of Congress  
and the Capitol police do not permit the activities  
of the District police there. Only the joint action  
of the Senate and the House can permit a public  
demonstration on the grass or the asphalt around  
the Capitol.

Congress has been generous in its permission  
to people who desire to petition or request leg-  
islative action. But Brother Dinwiddie does not  
propose to petition or request. He proposes just  
such a demonstration as that of Gen. Cosey, to demand  
legislation, to overawe Congress and compel it to  
grant his demands. He must, therefore, follow  
Gen. Cosey's plan and try to break through the  
barriers and beat the Capitol police. It will be  
a spectacle for gods and men to see Brother Din-  
widdie in his clerical garb, lead a mob up Capitol  
Hill in the face of the police and give battle on  
the steps to demand action by Congress. The law  
is said to be no respecter of persons. He who  
violates it is guilty, whether he wears a long black  
coat and a white cravat, or a corduroy jacket and  
no cravat. Dinwiddie and Cosey look alike to the  
law.

But suppose Dinwiddie should terrorize the  
Capitol police and lead his demonstration into the  
precincts of the Capitol. What then? It took  
more than 15,000,000 votes to elect the Congress  
which will assemble next December. Some of the  
members had more than 50,000 votes cast in their  
districts, and from 25,000 to 30,000 votes for the  
ticket on which they ran. There are 435 members  
of the House and each one represents 342,000  
people according to the apportionment. If Brother  
Dinwiddie has only a majority of the voters in  
front of the Capitol—and of course he would not  
think of making a "demand" without the backing  
of a majority of the voters who went to the polls  
last November to elect this Congress.

It was estimated that 100,000 people came to

Washington to see President Wilson inaugurated,  
and that crowd taxed the capacity of the railroads,  
hotels and boarding houses. But Brother Din-  
widdie must bring eighty times that number, or  
about 8,000,000 people. Such a demonstration  
would crowd the Capitol grounds. There are  
fifty-eight acres in the Capitol grounds, includ-  
ing the building, and there are 43,500 square feet  
in an acre. If Brother Dinwiddie could crowd each  
one of his demonstrators into one square foot of  
space, he could get only 43,500 of them on the  
Capitol grounds and about five million and a half  
would have to remain out in the District. He  
couldn't possibly get one-fourth of the American  
voters who elected the Congress into the sacred  
Capitol grounds, and one-fourth would not dem-  
onstrate that the majority is behind Brother  
Dinwiddie. Our prohibition brother had better  
stick to the good old way of ballots rather than  
bulletin boards. He can't follow the example of Gen.  
Cosey without making himself as ridiculous as  
Cosey appeared. We don't make laws by dem-  
onstrations in front of the Capitol to demand  
legislation. We fight it out at the polls and  
there the majority demonstrates what it wants  
by electing men to do it.

## Poisoned Food.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

A SHORT time ago I referred to the force of  
low wages. Lately I have been reminded  
of other forces that make explosives seem puny.

A few of these forces are  
coming into something like  
prominence. But they are  
not nearly so prominent as  
they ought to be.

They include the chemi-  
cals used to make both food  
and drink seem fit for hu-  
man consumption when these  
have passed into the decom-  
position that converts them  
into poison.

Nature, sometimes called  
Mother, has given us many ways of protecting  
ourselves from mid-poison. Consider, for ex-  
ample, meat that has begun to turn. It takes on  
a color that at once serves as a warning to us  
not to eat it.

Here chemicals come in, led by the hand of  
profit.

The owner of that meat wants to get as much  
money as he can for it. Of course, he ought not  
to sell it at all. Selling it is like committing murder.  
By applying chemicals to the meat he knows  
that he can make that meat look as good as new.  
The meat freshens up—in appearance. But it  
remains tainted. It remains poisoned.

You and I may eat it and not actually feel any  
harmful results. But we shall be hurt nevertheless.  
If we are fairly healthy and given to healthy  
habits we may throw off most of the poison. On  
the other hand, we may store it up in our system  
to make it a factor in some sickness to come later.

But there are delicate women and men who  
will at once be poisoned. And there are children  
whose frail organisms will at once be seriously  
injured, perhaps destroyed.

One reason that you and I may be partially  
immune to poison is that, in small doses, we have  
steadily taken poison into the system all our lives.  
Mother Nature tries hard to bear with our  
follies. She adapts herself as well as she can.  
Children, however, have not as yet been com-  
pletely inoculated.

It has just been estimated by a food expert  
that in one year something like 250,000 children  
were killed by food poison, and that several hun-  
dreds of thousands of adults were injured. There  
are several kinds of chemicals, used in the drinks  
bought at soda fountains, in milk, and on fish, and  
in the preservation of eggs.

These poisons, where they do not directly re-  
sult in death, develop pneumonia poisoning, appen-  
dicitis, typhoid fever, kidney and liver trouble, as  
well as nervous disorders.

With these thoughts in mind we ought to be  
grateful for the excitement aroused in us by the  
use of explosives. It ought to make us think of  
those other destructive forces. If we can only be  
proportionately excited about the destruction of  
human lives caused by food poisoning we shall  
put an end to such destruction.

Better still, we shall stop such use of poison.  
The very manufacturers and the very people  
who put the poison into food must suffer. And  
their own children must suffer. For the damage  
is so widespread that few can escape.

What will the wives of the dealers in such  
poison think when they find out?

What will all the other women of the world  
think?

Women are the people who put the poisoned  
food on the table and feed children with it.

They know that the sale of such food is allowed  
to go on by law, that is, that the law thus far has  
been unable to stop it.

But they are told that they ought not to have  
anything to do with the making of the laws. Such  
interference is unfeminine.

Perhaps food poisoning will help some women  
to change their minds on this subject. Perhaps  
it will make them see how closely our laws are  
related to human lives, to their own lives, and to  
the lives of their children.

Perhaps it will help to make the men more  
alert, if not to protect their wives and children,  
to protect themselves.

## Belgium's Future.

Dr. Dernburg in a recent letter says: "Belgium  
idea is to make King Albert a sort of janitor for  
his dominions."—New York Evening Telegram.

## Attacks on the President.

If in his effort to maintain an attitude of cor-  
rect neutrality and at the same time to assert the  
rights of the United States during a time of ex-  
ceeding delicacy of international relations, the  
President has been visited with the fanatical con-  
demnation and is threatened with the political  
vengeance of masses of hybrids whose first allegi-  
ance is to the empire of kultur, may there not be  
among Americans a reaction of sympathy and  
support for a President marked out for punish-  
ment by the passionate adherents of a foreign  
power? It is conceivable that even Mr. Bryan  
may yet be rehabilitated and cease to be comic  
the hopeless aliens among us keep on. In short,  
dangerous allies may await the Republicans, how  
dangerous the Chicago Democrats found out last  
week.—New York Sun.

# OUR COUNTRY— OUR PRESIDENT— A History of the American People —WOODROW WILSON

## The Province of Maryland

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It was a thing for several centuries to  
take note of, and all to wonder at,  
how Englishmen of all sorts and  
creeds began to think of America, and  
to desire home there, when once it  
had become evident that Virginia and  
Plymouth and the Massachusetts settle-  
ments were certainly permanent,  
and colonization no mere scheme of  
the foothold.

There were others besides the Puritans  
who felt uneasy at home in King-  
dom, and the Englishmen of the  
state and the threatening face of  
affairs. For men who loved novelty  
and adventure, life in the New World  
had always a charm which even  
direct hardship could not take away;

but such men were nowhere in a ma-  
jority, and it was not more love of ad-  
venture that made the English swim  
to America. It was the spirit of lib-  
erty and of mastery. It was the most  
spiritual men who were the most un-  
easy in those evil days of the Stuart  
king and George Calvert had been a  
thwarted and humbled at home  
thought the more often and the  
more wastefully of the freedom they  
might find in America.

It happened that Roman Catholics  
felt almost as uneasy as Puritans.  
James, it was true, had proved himself  
no Presbyterian, after all, and Charles  
had put Laud at the head of the  
Church, as if to carry it back as far  
as possible toward Rome, if not all  
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James, it was true, had proved himself  
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had put Laud at the head of the  
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as possible toward Rome, if not all  
the way. The Englishmen of the  
state and the threatening face of  
affairs. For men who loved novelty  
and adventure, life in the New World  
had always a charm which even  
direct hardship could not take away;

but such men were nowhere in a ma-  
jority, and it was not more love of ad-  
venture that made the English swim  
to America. It was the spirit of lib-  
erty and of mastery. It was the most  
spiritual men who were the most un-  
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# Doings of Society

Nearly a thousand guests were present  
at the brilliant reception and dance  
given by the Southern Society last even-  
ing at the New Willard in honor of the  
congress of Daughters of the American  
Revolution. The large ballroom was de-  
corated with flags and Southern am-  
plified, and the music for the dancing was fur-  
nished by the Meyer Davis Orchestra.

In the receiving line were Mr. Claude  
S. Bennett, president of the Southern  
Society; Mrs. William Cunningham Story;  
Mrs. Gregory, wife of the Attorney Gen-  
eral; Mrs. Joseph E. Randall, Mrs.  
Frank Foster Greenwald, Mrs. Maude  
Howell Smith, and Mrs. Samuel Spencer.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs.  
G. H. Ashby, Mr. and Mrs. Morris L.  
Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wood-  
ward, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Brown, Miss  
Etta Taggart, Miss Anna Taggart, Dr.  
and Mrs. Henry Churchill Cook, Mr. and  
Mrs. M. L. Lippincott, Mrs. Robert M.  
Endley, wife of State Senator Endley,  
of Pennsylvania; Miss Mary Endley;

Mrs. L. E. White, Miss Charlotte Quire-  
lor, Mr. Devereux Johnson, Miss Nell  
Rose, Mr. Baggett, Mrs. Baggett, Mrs.  
Theobald, Miss Belle Perkins, Mrs.  
Theobald, Mr. Brockman, Mr. Lang, Mr.  
Keel, Mr. Hunter, Mulford, Mr. J. H.